United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/30/CPV/2

General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 March 2018

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirtieth session
7–18 May 2018

Compilation on Cabo Verde

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[1, 2]

2. In 2016, the Committee against Torture invited Cabo Verde to ratify the core United Nations human rights instruments to which it was not yet a party.[3] In 2015, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families also invited Cabo Verde to accede to the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions to which it was not yet a party.[4]

3. The Committee against Torture encouraged Cabo Verde to make the declaration under article 22 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as accepted in the context of the universal periodic review.[5] The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families also encouraged Cabo Verde to make the declarations under articles 76 and 77 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.[6]

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recalled that, during the previous review cycle, it had recommended that Cabo Verde become a State party to the Convention against Discrimination in Education. In the context of Sustainable Development Goal 4 on education, ratifying that Convention would provide Cabo Verde with a supportive legal environment for all its efforts to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. UNESCO therefore reiterated that recommendation and encouraged Cabo Verde to engage actively in the process of ratification of that Convention.[7]

GE.18-03291(E)
1803291

Please recycle

III. National human rights framework[8]

5. Notwithstanding the amendment to the Criminal Code in 2015, the Committee against Torture called on Cabo Verde to amend article 162 of the Code in order to explicitly include discrimination among the purposes for inflicting torture and to ensure that the infliction of torture by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or any other person acting in an official capacity was also included in the definition of torture. The Committee urged Cabo Verde to ensure that both the crime of torture and attempting to commit such a crime were punishable by appropriate penalties, and that acts amounting to torture were not subject to a statute of limitations.[9]

6. The same Committee was concerned that article 104 of the Criminal Code provided for the possibility of extinction of criminal responsibility through amnesty or pardon, without excluding its application to the crime of torture. The Committee urged Cabo Verde to amend the Criminal Code to indicate that, where torture offences were concerned, granting of amnesty or pardon should be inadmissible.[10]

7. The Committee noted the adoption of the National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence (2014–2018) and the establishment in 2014 of support centres for victims of gender-based violence.[11] The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted with concern that the National Plan did not cover trafficking or the exploitation of women and children through prostitution.[12]

8. In 2013, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned about the capacity of the Cabo Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity to coordinate across all levels of government. The Committee was also concerned that the Institute's close collaboration with civil society was not inclusive of all civil society organizations working on the advancement of women, and that available funding was restricted. It encouraged Cabo Verde to strengthen the Institute by providing it with resources to effectively coordinate and promote gender mainstreaming at all levels of government.[13]

9. While noting the proposed introduction of temporary special measures for persons with disabilities in the civil service, and the proposed policy on parity regarding women's participation in political and public life, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Cabo Verde implement temporary special measures aimed at achieving substantive equality of women with men.[14]

10. The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families noted with concern that the regulatory framework on migration remained fragmented and incomplete. It recommended that Cabo Verde ensure that its national laws and policies were in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and were streamlined. It also recommended that Cabo Verde adopt without further delay the Immigration Law, the Investment Code for Migrants and the Asylum Law.[15]

11. The same Committee welcomed the Third Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2012–2016), the National Migration Strategy and the corresponding action plan (2013–2016), and the National Emigration Strategy for Development, adopted in 2013.[16] It also noted as positive the establishment of the Immigration Coordination Unit in 2011 and a national task force to implement the National Immigration Strategy.[17] The Committee was concerned, however, about the insufficient coordination between the institutions and services that dealt with migration-related issues. It recommended that Cabo Verde enhance coordination in order to effectively implement the rights protected under the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, including by allocating adequate resources to the bodies handling migration issues.[18]

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination[18]

12. The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families noted with concern that the Labour Code did not provide for protection against discrimination on the ground of national origin. It recommended that Cabo Verde take the measures necessary to ensure that workers were protected against discrimination on the ground of national origin.[20]

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights[21]

13. In 2015, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) reported that overall, air quality in Cabo Verde was relatively clean and that the dust blown from the Sahara desert was the most dominant source of air pollution in the country. The increasing number of vehicles was also a significant source of air pollution. Estimates provided by the World Health Organization indicated that outdoor air pollution caused less than 10 premature deaths annually.[22]

14. UNEP indicated that the principal sources of air pollution from industry in Cabo Verde were the food and beverages, fish processing, shoes and garments, salt mining and ship repair sectors. Some 96.9 per cent of the 89.8 kW installed electricity-generating capacity was generated from fossil fuels, with only the remaining 3.1 per cent coming from renewable energy sources. Emissions from the transport sector were the most significant anthropogenic source of air pollution in Cabo Verde and long-range transport of biomass burning emissions from countries in West Africa could sometimes significantly impair air quality in Cabo Verde.[23]

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person[24]

15. The Committee against Torture was concerned about reports of police brutality against detained persons and juveniles, allegations of racial profiling during security operations and investigations, and complaints of excessive use of force. It also noted with concern that delays in criminal proceedings had reportedly contributed to the perception of impunity. The Committee urged Cabo Verde to strengthen the supervision mechanisms of the police force and to ensure that all complaints of police brutality or excessive use of force were promptly investigated in an impartial manner by an independent body. It also urged Cabo Verde to ensure that alleged perpetrators of police brutality or excessive use of force were immediately suspended from duty for the duration of the investigation, and that those found guilty of such acts were punished.[25] It invited Cabo Verde to ensure the exercise of universal jurisdiction over persons responsible for acts of torture.[26]

16. The same Committee was concerned about the overcrowded prison facilities in Cabo Verde, reports that health services for prisoners were insufficient and the sanitary facilities inadequate, allegations of ill-treatment of prisoners, and cases of gender-based violence. It recalled the concern of the Human Rights Committee that accused persons were reportedly not separated from convicted prisoners. The Committee against Torture urged Cabo Verde to significantly reduce overcrowding in prisons by making more use of alternatives to incarceration. It also urged Cabo Verde to improve prison facilities and detention conditions, separate accused persons from convicts at all times, and ensure that prisoners had genuine access to a means of filing a complaint with an independent body and that impartial, independent investigations into such complaints were carried out promptly.[27] It called on Cabo Verde to expedite the review of the Act on the Enforcement of Custodial and Other Sentences (Decree-Law No. 25/88), as announced in the 2013 national report to

the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.[28] The Committee urged Cabo Verde to speed up the creation of a national preventive mechanism, in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.[29]

17. While taking note of the procedural safeguards set out in the Constitution and the Criminal Code, the Committee against Torture was concerned about allegations of failure to bring detained persons before a judge within 48 hours of arrest, and to inform detainees of the reasons for their arrest and the charges brought against them. It urged Cabo Verde to penalize any failure on the part of public officials to comply with the legal safeguards.[30]

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[31]

18. The Committee against Torture was concerned that the justice system was overburdened and understaffed, resulting in prolonged pretrial detention and a large backlog of cases pending trial. It was also concerned that judges were underpaid, making the judiciary vulnerable to bribery and corruption. It inquired about measures taken to reduce the backlog of cases, to counter judicial misconduct, particularly corruption, to enhance the efficiency of judicial proceedings and to increase the use of alternatives to detention.[32]

19. The Committee against Torture asked Cabo Verde about the outcome of the trial of Carlos Graça and the four prison guards charged with torture as a result of their actions following the riot in 2005 at São Martinho prison, as well as the penalties imposed.[33]

20. While noting that the Constitution and the Criminal Procedure Code provided for the inadmissibility of evidence obtained through torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, the Committee against Torture called on Cabo Verde to ensure that that principle was upheld in practice.[34]

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[35]

21. UNESCO noted that article 45 of the Constitution of Cabo Verde guaranteed freedom of expression and information, and that article 46 ensured the freedom and independence of the press and guaranteed journalists access to sources of information. Defamation remained a criminal offence, however, under article 166 of the Criminal Code, and there was no legislation on freedom of information in the country.[36] UNESCO recommended that Cabo Verde decriminalize defamation and place it within a civil code that was in accordance with international standards, and encouraged Cabo Verde to adopt a freedom of information law in accordance with international standards.[37]

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery[38]

22. While noting with concern that Cabo Verde was a source, destination and transit country for human trafficking, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families was concerned that it did not have any comprehensive legislation prohibiting and criminalizing trafficking in persons. The Committee was also concerned about the prevalence of trafficking in persons, particularly for the purposes of exploitation in prostitution and domestic servitude, and about the exploitation of women and girls who were compelled to resort to prostitution as a survival strategy.[39] The Committee against Torture was concerned at the large number of children being exploited in prostitution and engaging in begging, drug dealing and street vending, which made them vulnerable to human trafficking. It was also concerned that the amended Criminal Code did not punish persons who promoted prostitution of children aged between 16 and 18.[40]

23. The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families recommended that Cabo Verde adopt comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation; increase services for the protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking and ensure they had access to remedies; prosecute perpetrators of trafficking and exploitation of prostitution; and adopt a national action plan on trafficking with measurable indicators and targets.[41] The Committee against Torture urged Cabo Verde to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, especially children, and the worst forms of child labour, by amending the Criminal Code to prohibit the promotion of prostitution of

children between 16 and 18 years of age.[41] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women raised similar concerns and made similar recommendations.[43]

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[44]

24. While acknowledging measures taken in the area of employment, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned that the Labour Code did not fully incorporate the principle of equal pay for work of equal value. It recommended that Cabo Verde incorporate that principle into the Labour Code in all areas of employment. The Committee was also concerned at the persistent gender wage gap and occupational segregation.[45]

2. Right to social security[46]

25. According to ILO, Cabo Verde had made social protection a high priority on the road to development. By 2015, the country had become one of the most advanced nations in Africa in terms of establishing a social protection floor. It had taken two major steps towards a universal pension system: the creation of the National Centre of Social Pensions in 2006 and the unification of pre-existing non-contributory pension programmes. The unified scheme guaranteed basic income security for the elderly over 60 years old, the disabled, and children with disabilities living in poor families.[47]

26. Social pensions in Cabo Verde had reduced the level of poverty and vulnerability of the target population, constituting a concrete step in the direction of establishing a more comprehensive social protection floor. The social pension covered about 46 per cent of the population aged 60 years and over, and the value of the benefit was 20 per cent higher than the poverty line.[48]

3. Right to an adequate standard of living[49]

27. Following her visit to Cabo Verde in 2015, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, commended Cabo Verde for the priority it had accorded to housing in recent years by putting in place a legal framework and other mechanisms consistent with the right to housing. The flagship housing programme, "Casa para Todos" (Homes for All), in principle and as conceptualized, was generally in keeping with the right to adequate housing, as was "Operação Esperança" (Operation Hope).[50]

28. The Special Rapporteur had, however, identified significant barriers to the enjoyment of the right to adequate housing, particularly for vulnerable groups, such as women and persons with disabilities, who faced a number of challenges, most notably the lack of secure, safe housing for a burgeoning urban population. She noted that "Casa para Todos" did not appear to be accessible to the poorest and most vulnerable, and that the poorest households would not be able to maintain housing costs associated with the programme over time.[51]

29. The Special Rapporteur underlined the growth of informal, unplanned settlements, without adequate services, and the poor security of tenure for the urban poor, including the threat of illegal demolitions or the absence of regulatory systems to protect tenants from evictions or changes in rental conditions without guarantees of due process.[52]

30. The Special Rapporteur recommended that all housing legislation and related policies and programmes were reviewed in the light of international human rights law, the Constitution and existing standards pertaining to the right to adequate housing. In particular, the review of and dialogue about the national social housing system should include all relevant actors, in particular municipal government officials. The priorities within that system, particularly in relation to the "Casa para Todos" programme, should be revisited to ensure that a greater proportion of technical and financial resources were directed to the rehabilitation and upgrading of existing homes and housing units, and that

all levels of government refrained from demolishing homes, given that such actions constituted a violation of the right to adequate housing under international human rights law.[53]

31. The Special Rapporteur advised the Government of Cabo Verde to design and implement a national plan of action on disability in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.[54]

4. Right to education[55]

32. UNESCO noted that the Constitution and education-related laws contained extensive provisions on the right to education. The Constitution of 1992, as amended in 2010, enshrined the right to education and to equal opportunities to school access and achievement, and notably guaranteed compulsory, universal and free basic education. More than ten articles of the Constitution addressed specific aspects of the right to education.[56]

33. In terms of reporting to UNESCO, Cabo Verde had not submitted its national report within the framework of the eighth (2011–2013) or ninth (2016–2017) consultation of member States on the measures taken to implement the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education. Likewise, Cabo Verde had not reported on the measures taken to implement the 1974 UNESCO Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms within the framework of the fifth (2012–2013) or sixth (2016–2017) consultations of member States.[57]

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women[58]

34. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women expressed concern about the persistence of patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and society. The Committee was also concerned about the persistence of entrenched harmful practices, such as de facto polygamy and female genital mutilation in new migrant communities. It urged Cabo Verde to put in place a comprehensive strategy to eliminate stereotypes that discriminated against women, as well as harmful practices, with special focus on migrant communities.[59]

35. The same Committee was concerned about women who faced multiple forms of discrimination in Cabo Verde, particularly women with disabilities, older women, women heading female-headed households and migrant women. It recommended that Cabo Verde empower them, so as to ensure full enjoyment of their rights on an equal basis with men, and protect them from violence, abuse and exploitation.[60]

36. The Committee was deeply concerned that, while the Civil Code did not allow polygamy, de facto polygamy persisted in Cabo Verde. It was also concerned about stigmatization and the lack of legal protection in relation to family matters for single women who were heads of households. It called upon Cabo Verde to ensure equality of women with men in marriage and family relations by abolishing de facto polygamy, countering stigmatization of single women heads of households, and ensuring that single-parent families headed by women had equal access to services and support as two-parent families and those headed by men.[61]

37. The Committee remained concerned about the persistence of violence against women, including domestic violence, in addition to sexual abuse at school and harassment in the workplace.[62] It urged Cabo Verde to implement existing legislation and action plans for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women, in addition to victim protection programmes; to ensure that reports of domestic and sexual violence against women and girls were effectively investigated and perpetrators prosecuted; to provide judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police officers and health professionals with systematic training on women's rights and on combating gender-based violence, including domestic and sexual violence; and to establish an adequate number of shelters to provide

assistance and protection to victims.[63] While noting efforts to combat gender-based violence and child abuse, the Committee against Torture was also concerned at the prevalence of violence against women and children, particularly in the domestic sphere. In addition, it was concerned at information indicating that many cases of violence against children remained unreported because often the perpetrators were relatives of the victim. It urged Cabo Verde to eradicate violence against women and children, including domestic violence.[64]

38. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned at the low participation of women in the parliament, municipal assemblies and local municipalities. It urged Cabo Verde to increase the participation of women in political and public life, particularly in elected office and decision-making positions, and to raise awareness about the importance of women's participation in political and public life and decision-making.[65]

39. The same Committee remained concerned about the low literacy rate among women, particularly rural women, and about sexual abuse in schools.[66] It was also concerned at the dropout rate of pregnant girls from schools. It urged Cabo Verde to strengthen adult literacy programmes, especially for women in rural areas; prevent, punish and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls in educational institutions; implement in all instances the policy allowing pregnant girls to continue and return to school during and after pregnancy; and ensure adequate educational opportunities for women and girls with disabilities.[67]

40. While noting that reproductive health services had in general been free of charge, the Committee noted that the fees introduced in 2009 might limit women's access to those services. It was concerned about reported cases of forced abortion and sterilization of women with disabilities. It recommended that Cabo Verde ensure that women had access to reproductive health services free of charge; that women with disabilities had access to reproductive health services; and that abortions and sterilizations performed on women with disabilities were conducted with their free, prior and informed consent.[68]

41. While noting various programmes for the economic empowerment of rural women, the Committee was concerned that those women faced many difficulties. It was particularly concerned that the absence of a land registration system prevented them from using ownership of land as a guarantee to gain access to financial credit. The Committee called upon Cabo Verde to combat rural women's poverty and ensure their access to justice, health-care services, education, housing, clean water and sanitation, fertile land and income-generating projects.[69]

2. Children[70]

42. The Committee against Torture was concerned at reports of the frequent use of corporal punishment of children at home and in schools. It urged Cabo Verde to put an end to corporal punishment and promote non-violent forms of discipline.[71]

43. The Committee against Torture recalled the concern of the Human Rights Committee that juveniles in detention were allegedly not held separately from adults. It urged Cabo Verde to address the root causes of increased juvenile delinquency and to ensure that juveniles were held separately from adults in detention facilities at all times.[72]

3. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[73]

44. While noting that the principle of non-discrimination figured in the country's laws, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families regretted that the fundamental rights of migrant workers were guaranteed only to migrant workers in a regular situation, and on the basis of reciprocity.[74] It also noted with concern that migrant workers from West Africa were reportedly subjected to prejudice and social stigmatization.[75] It recommended that Cabo Verde amend its domestic laws in order to ensure that all migrant workers and members of their families enjoyed their rights without any discrimination.[76] It also recommended that no discriminatory policies be pursued on the territory of Cabo Verde.[77]

45. The same Committee was concerned about the limitation by Decree Law No. 6/97 of the rights of migrants in a regular situation to education, to assemble, to demonstrate, to strike and to join trade unions and professional associations; and about reports that foreign workers received lower salaries than nationals. It recommended that Cabo Verde repeal all the provisions of Decree Law No. 6/97 that were in violation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; ensure equal treatment of all foreign migrant workers; and expedite the reform of the legislation concerning employment injury compensation.[78]

46. The Committee was concerned that article 282 of the Labour Code, which stipulated that under certain circumstances employment contracts of foreign migrant workers did not need to be in writing, left room for illicit hiring of migrant workers. It was also concerned that the inspection of workplaces where many migrant workers were employed was frequently inadequate. The Committee recommended that Cabo Verde amend article 282 of the Labour Code; ensure adequate and frequent inspection of the employment conditions of migrant workers; and enforce the Labour Code.[79]

47. With regard to the detention of migrants, the Committee recommended that Cabo Verde ensure that migrant workers and members of their families had access to legal aid and consular services and that the minimum guarantees enshrined in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families were assured with regard to criminal or administrative procedures. It also recommended that Cabo Verde promote alternatives to detention for migrant workers and members of their families.[80]

48. The Committee recommended that Cabo Verde ensure that, in law and in practice, migrant workers and members of their families, including those in irregular situations, had equal opportunities to those of Cabo Verdean citizens to file complaints and obtain effective redress in the courts.[81]

49. The Committee welcomed the establishment of the Country of Origin Migrant Support Centre, which provided pre-departure orientation sessions for nationals of Cabo Verde leaving for Portugal or other European countries and information about Cabo Verde for returning nationals. The Committee recommended expanding the pre-departure orientation sessions to include other destination countries.[82]

50. The Committee recommended that Cabo Verde ensure that Cabo Verdean migrant workers, including those in irregular situations, had recourse to consular support for the protection of their rights.[83]

51. The Committee was concerned about the reportedly increasing number of forcibly returned migrants, and recommended that Cabo Verde provide all assistance necessary to facilitate the social and economic integration of forced returnees.[84]

52. While noting the Diaspora for Development of Cabo Verde programme aimed at involving skilled migrants in the development of the country, the Committee recommended that Cabo Verde develop a programme to assist in the durable reintegration of returning migrant workers and members of their families. It also recommended the adoption of the Investment Code for Emigrants.[85]

53. With regard to the right of asylum, the Committee against Torture noted with concern that neither the Constitution nor Law No. 99/V/99 on the legal regime of asylum and refugee status included the risk of being subjected to torture in the country of destination as a reason for granting protection. The Committee expressed concern at the absence of an institutional framework for an asylum determination procedure. It shared the concern of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that there was no systematic registration and processing of asylum claims at the country's borders. While noting that asylum seekers would have a right to a judicial review in accordance with Legislative Decree No. 6/97, the Committee against Torture regretted that they would not be protected against refoulement during the judicial review process, since the review would not have a suspensive effect on an expulsion order. It also noted with concern that all other undocumented migrants would be subject to an administrative procedure of expulsion, without access to a judicial review. The Committee urged Cabo Verde to explicitly

incorporate the principle of non-refoulement into its legislation regulating asylum and expulsion of undocumented migrants; promptly establish a national asylum determination procedure; set up an asylum registration and screening process at the borders to identify victims of torture and trafficking and provide them with rehabilitation and priority access to the asylum determination procedure; and provide for an effective judicial remedy with automatic suspensive effect on the deportation orders of asylum seekers and other undocumented immigrants.[86]

Notes

[1] Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Cabo Verde will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AfricaRegion/Pages/CVIndex.aspx.
[2] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.1–115.15 and 115.18–115.21.
[3] See CAT/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 48. See also CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/7-8, para. 40.
[4] See CMW/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 15.
[5] See CAT/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 47.
[6] See CMW/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 13.
[7] See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Cabo Verde, para. 10.
[8] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.1–115.25 and 115.27–115.42.
[9] See CAT/C/CPV/CO/1, paras. 10–11.
[10] Ibid., paras. 12–13.
[11] Ibid., para. 7 (a) and (d). See also CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/7-8, para. 4.
[12] See CMW/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 50, and CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/7-8, para. 20.
[13] See CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/7-8, paras. 12–13.
[14] Ibid., paras. 14–15 (b).
[15] See CMW/C/CPV/CO/1, paras. 10–11.
[16] Ibid., para. 8. See also para. 10.
[17] See CMW/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 9. See also paras. 10 and 20.
[18] Ibid., paras. 20–21.
[19] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/24/5, para. 115.65.
[20] See CMW/C/CPV/CO/1, paras. 36–37.
[21] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.103–115.112.
[22] See https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/17163/CapeVerde.pdf?sequence=1&amp.isAllowed=.
[23] Ibid.
[24] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.1–115.25, 115.43–115.44, 115.48–115.50, 115.63–115.77, 115.87, 115.89–115.101 and 116.8.
[25] See CAT/C/CPV/CO/1, paras. 20–21 (a)–(b) and (f).
[26] Ibid., para. 31.
[27] Ibid., paras. 24–25 (a)–(b) and (f)–(g).
[28] Ibid., para. 25, and A/HRC/WG.6/16/CPV/1, paras. 100–101. See also CAT/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 24.
[29] Ibid., para. 27.
[30] Ibid., paras. 16–17 (b).
[31] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.97–115.98 and 116.9.
[32] See CAT/C/CPV/CO/1, paras. 18–19.
[33] Ibid., para. 23.
[34] Ibid., paras. 38–39.
[35] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.68, 115.88–115.96 and 116.8.
[36] See UNESCO submission, paras. 4–6.
[37] Ibid., paras. 16–17.
[38] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.88–115.96.
[39] See CMW/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 50 (a)–(b).
[40] See CAT/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 44.
[41] See CMW/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 51 (a)–(c). See also CAT/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 45 (b)–(c).
[42] See CAT/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 45 (a).
[43] See CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/7-8, paras. 20–21.
[44] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.65, 115.74 and 115.102–115.104.
[45] See CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/7-8, paras. 26–27 (a).
[46] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.102–115.104.
[47] See www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourcePDF.action?ressource.ressourceId=50638.
[48] Ibid.

[49] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.102–115.104.
[50] See A/HRC/31/54/Add.1, para. 90.
[51] Ibid., para. 91.
[52] Ibid., para. 92.
[53] Ibid., para. 94.
[54] Ibid., para. 94.
[55] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.80 and 115.107.
[56] See UNESCO submission, para. 1.
[57] See UNESCO submission, para. 3.
[58] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.66–115.81 and 116.4.
[59] See CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/7-8, paras. 16–17 (a). See also para. 34.
[60] Ibid., paras. 32–33 (a)–(b).
[61] Ibid., paras. 34–35. See also para. 16.
[62] Ibid., para. 18. See also para. 24.
[63] Ibid., para. 19 (a)–(d). See also CAT/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 41, and CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/7-8, para. 24.
[64] See CAT/C/CPV/CO/1, paras. 40–41.
[65] See CEDAW/C/CPV/CO/7-8, paras. 22–23.
[66] Ibid., para. 24. See also para. 18.
[67] Ibid., paras. 24–25 (a)–(c) and (f).
[68] Ibid., paras. 28–29 (a) and (c).
[69] Ibid., paras. 30–31 (a).
[70] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.11–115.12, 115.18, 115.26, 115.45–115.50, 115.82–115.89, 115.92, 115.95, 115.100–115.101, 115.107, 116.3, 116.5–116.7 and 116.10.
[71] See CAT/C/CPV/CO/1, paras. 42–43.
[72] Ibid., paras. 24–25 (c) and (g).
[73] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/5, paras. 115.50, 115.65, 115.108 and 116.1.
[74] See CMW/C/CPV/CO/1, para. 24.
[75] Ibid., para. 26.
[76] Ibid., para. 25.
[77] Ibid., para. 27.
[78] Ibid., paras. 36 (a)–(b) and 37 (a)–(c).
[79] Ibid., paras. 42–43.
[80] Ibid., para. 31.
[81] Ibid., para. 29.
[82] Ibid., paras. 38–39.
[83] Ibid., paras. 34–35 (a).
[84] Ibid., paras. 48–49.
[85] Ibid., paras. 46–47.
[86] See CAT/C/CPV/CO/1, paras. 28–29 (a)–(d).